

NOU

to analogy, write *naught* not *nought*, for *nothing*; but a custom has irreveribly prevailed of using *naught* for *bad*, and *nought* for *nothing*.]

1. Not any thing; nothing.

In young Rinaldo fierce desires he spy'd,
And noble heart, of rest impatient,
To wealth or sovereign power he *nought* apply'd. *Fairfax*.

Who cannot see this palpable device?
Yet who so bold, but says he sees it not?
Bad is the world, and it will come to *nought*,
When such ill dealings must be seen in thought. *Shakef.*

Such smiling rogues as these foon ev'ry passion;
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters,
As knowing *nought*, like dogs, but following. *Shakef.*

Ye are of nothing, and your work of *nought*. *If. xli. 24.*
Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,
And devilish machinations come to *nought*. *Par. Reg.*

2. To set at *nought*; not to value; to slight; to scorn; to disregard.

Ye have set at *nought* all my counsel, and would none of my reproof. *Prov. i. 25.*

NOVICE, *n. f.* [*novice*, French; *novitius*, Latin.]

1. One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh-man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge.

Triple-twin'd whore! 'tis thou
Hast fold me to this *novice*. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopat.*

That princely *novice* was struck dead by thee. *Shakef.*
Bring me to the sight of Isabella,
A *novice* of this place. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*

You are *novices*; 'tis a world to see
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curstest shrew. *Shakef.*

We have *novices* and apprentices, that the succession of the former employed men do not fail. *Bacon.*

If any unexperienced young *novice* happens into the fatal neighbourhood of such pests, presently they are playing his full purse and his empty pate. *South's Sermons.*

I am young, a *novice* in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade;
And want the soothing arts that catch the fair,
But caught myself lie struggling in the snare.
And the I love, or laughs at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well, and pays me with disdain. *Dry.*

In these experiments I have set down such circumstances by which either the phenomenon might be rendered more conspicuous, or a *novice* might more easily try them, or by which I did try them only. *Newt. Opt.*

2. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow.

NOVITIATE, *n. f.* [*noviciat*, French.]

1. The state of a *novice*; the time in which the rudiments are learned.

This is so great a masterpiece in sin, that he must have passed his tyrocinium or *novitiate* in sinning, before he come to this, be he never so quick a proficient. *South's Sermons.*

2. The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NOVITY, *n. f.* [*novitas*, Latin.] Newness; novelty.

Some conceive she might not yet be certain, that only man was privileged with speech, and being in the *novity* of the creation and unexperience of all things, might not be affrighted to hear a serpent speak. *Brown's V. Err.*

NOUL. The crown of the head. See NOLL. *Spenser.*

NOULD. Ne would; would not. *Spenser.*

NOUN, *n. f.* [*nom*, French; *nomen*, Latin.] The name of any thing in grammar.

A *noun* is the name of a thing, whether substance, mode or relation, which in speech is used to signify the same when there is occasion to affirm or deny any thing about it, or to express any relation it has in discourse to any other thing.

Thou hast men about thee, that usually talk of a *noun* and a verb, and such abominable words as no christian ear can endure to hear. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

The boy, who scarce has paid his entrance down,
To his proud pedant, or declin'd a *noun*. *Dryden.*

TO NOURISH, *v. a.* [*nourir*, French; *nutrio*, Latin.]

1. To encrease or support by food, or aliment of any kind.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it. *If. xlii. 14.*
Thro' her *nourish'd* powers enlarg'd by thee,
She springs aloft. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To support; to maintain.

Whilst I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

Pharaoh's daughter took him up, and *nourish'd* him for her own son. *Acts vii. 21.*

3. To encourage; to foment.

What madness was it with such proofs to *nourish* their contentions, when there were such effectual means to end all controversy? *Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.*

NOW

In soothing them, we *nourish* 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion. *Shakef.*

Gorgias hired soldiers, and *nourish'd* war continually with the Jews. *2 Mac. x. 14.*

4. To train, or educate.

Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourish'd* up in the words of faith. *1 Tim. iv. 6.*

I travel not, neither do I *nourish* up young men, nor bring up virgins. *If. xxiii. 4.*

5. To promote growth or strength, as food.

In vegetables there is one part more *nourishing* than another; as grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 45.*

TO NOURISH, *v. n.* To gain nourishment. Unusual. '45.

Fruit trees grow full of mof, which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 544.*

NOURISHABLE, *adj.* [from *nourish*.] Susceptive of nourishment.

The chyle is mixed herewith, partly for its better conversion into blood, and partly for its more ready adhesion to all the *nourishable* parts. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i. c. 5.*

NOURISHER, *n. f.* [from *nourish*.] The person or thing that nourishes.

Sleep, chief *nourisher* in life's feast. *Shakef. Lear.*
A restorer of thy life, and a *nourisher* of thine old age. *Ruth iv. 15.*

Milk warm from the cow is a great *nourisher*, and a good remedy in consumptions. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Bran and swine's dung laid up together to rot, is a very great *nourisher* and comforter to a fruit tree. *Bacon.*

Please to taste
These bounties, which our *nourisher* hath caus'd
The earth to yield. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

NOURISHMENT, *n. f.* [*nourishment*, French.]

1. That which is given or received, in order to the support or encrease of growth or strength; food; sustenance; nutriment.

When the *nourishment* grows unfit to be assimilated, or the central heat grows too feeble to assimilate it, the motion ends in confusion, putrefaction, and death. *Newt. Opt.*

2. Nutrition; support of strength.

By temperance taught,
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due *nourishment*, no gluttonous delight. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

3. Sustainment; supply of things needful.

He instructeth them, that as in the one place they use to refresh their bodies, so they may in the other learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls. *Hooker, b. v.*

NOURSLING, *n. f.* The nurse; the nursing. *Spenser.*

NOURITURE, *n. f.* [*nouriture*, French: this was afterwards contracted to *nurture*.] Education; institution.

Thither the great magician Merlin came,
As was his use, oftimes to visit me;
For he had charge my discipline to frame,
And tutors *nurture* to oversee. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

TO NOURSEL, *v. a.* [The same I believe with nuzzel, and both, in their original import, corrupted from *nursh*.] To nurse up.

Bald friars and knavish shavelings fought to *nursh* the common people in ignorance, left being once acquainted with the truth of things, they would in time smell out the untruth of their packed pelf and malspenny religion. *Spenser.*

TO NOURSEL, *v. a.* [*nuzzel*, *nuzzle*, *noose*.] To entrap; ensnare; as in a noose or trap. They nuzzle hogs to prevent their digging.

NOW, *adv.* [*nu*, Sax. *nun*, Germ.]

1. At this time; at the time present.

Thy servants trade hath been about cattle, from our youth even until *now*. *Gen. xlii. 34.*

The Lord shall raise him up a king over Israel that day: but what? even *now*. *1 Kings xiv. 14.*

Refer all the actions of this short and dying life to that state which will shortly begin, but never have an end; and this will approve itself to be wisdom at last, whatever the world judge of it *now*. *Tillotson.*

Now that languages abound with words standing for such combinations, an usual way of getting these complex ideas, is by the explication of those terms that stand for them. *Lodge.*

2. A little while ago.

Now the blood of twenty thousand men
Did triumph in my face, and they are fled. *Shakef.*

How frail our passions!
They that but *now* for honour and for plate,
Made the sea blub, with blood resign their hate. *Waller.*

3. At one time or respect; at another time.

Now high, *now* low, *now* master up, *now* mils. *Pope.*

4. It is sometimes a particle of connection, like the French *et*, and Latin *autem*; as, if this be true, he is guilty; *now* this is true, therefore he is guilty.

Now whatsoever he did or suffered, the end thereof was

NOW

to open the doors of the kingdom of heaven, which our iniquities had shut up. *Hooker, b. v. f. 44.*

He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him. *Now* to affect the malice of the people, is render it that which he dislikes, to flatter them. *Shakef.*

as had as that again, saying, not this man but Barabbas; *now* Barabbas was a robber. *St. John.*

rabbas; *now* Barabbas was a robber. *St. John.*

Now by these numbers he implieth climacterical years. *Brown.*

Pheasants which are granivorous birds, the young live mostly upon ants eggs. *Now* birds, being of a hot nature, are very voracious, therefore there had need be an infinite number of insects produced for their sustenance. *Roy.*

The other great and undoing mischief which befalls men, is by their being misrepresented. *Now* by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to others in the way of slander and detraction. *South's Sermons.*

Helim bethought himself, that the first day of the full moon of the month Tizpa, was near at hand. *Now* it is a received tradition among the Persians, that the souls of the royal family, who are in a state of bliss, do, on the first full moon after their decease, pass through the eastern gate of the black palace. *Addison's Guardian.*

The praise of doing well
Is to the ear, as ointment to the smell.

Now if some flies, perchance, however small
Into the alabaster urn should fall,
The odours die. *Prior.*

The only motives that can be imagined of obedience to laws, are either the value and certainty of rewards, or an apprehension of justice and severity. *Now* neither of these, exclusive of the other, is the true principle of our obedience to God. *Rogers, Sermon. i.*

A human body forming in such a fluid in any imaginable posture, will never be reconcilable to this hydrostatical law. There will be always something lighter beneath, and something heavier above. *Now* what can make the heavier particles of bone ascend above the lighter ones of flesh, or depress these below those, against the tendency of their own nature. *Bentley's Sermons.*

5. After this; since things are so, in familiar speech.

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honour, where hypocrisy and interest look so like duty and affection? *L'Estrange.*

6. Now and then; at one time and another uncertainly. This word means, with regard to time, what is meant by *here and there*, with respect to place.

Now and *then* they ground themselves on human authority, even when they most pretend divine. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.*

Now and *then* something of extraordinary, that is any thing of your production, is requisite to refresh your character. *Dryden.*

A most effectual argument against spontaneous generation is, that there are no new species produced, which would *now* and *then* happen, were there any such thing.

He who resolves to walk by the gospel rule of forbearing all revenge, will have opportunities every *now* and *then* to exercise his forgiving temper. *Atterbury.*

They *now* and *then* appear in the offices of religion, and avoid some scandalous enormities. *Rogers, Sermon. 13.*

NOW, *n. f.* Present moment.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal *now* does ever last. *Cowley.*

She vanish'd, we can scarcely say the dy'd,
For but a *now* did heav'n and earth divide:
This moment perfect health, the next was death. *Dryden.*

Not less ev'n in this deplorable *now*,
Than when my name fill'd Africk with affrights. *Dryden.*

NOWADAYS, *adv.* [This word, though common and used by the best writers, is perhaps barbarous.] In the present age.

Not so great as it was wont of yore,
It's *nowadays*, ne half so straight and fore. *Hubbard.*

Reason and love keep little company together *nowadays*. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

It was a vestal and a virgin fire, and differed as much from that which passes by this name *nowadays*, as the vital heat from the burning of a fever. *South's Sermons.*

Such are those principles, which by reason of the bold cavils of perverse and unreasonable men, we are *nowadays* put to defend. *Tillotson, Sermon. i.*

What men of spirit *nowadays*,
Come to give sober judgment of new plays. *Garriek's Ep.*

NO'WED, *adj.* [*nué*, French.] Knotted; inwreathed.

Reuben is conceived to bear three barres waved, Judah a lion rampant, Dan a serpent *nowed*. *Brown's V. Err.*

NOVES, *n. f.* [from *neu*, old French.] The marriage knot.

Thou shalt look round about and see
Thousands of crown'd souls throng to be
Themselves thy crown, sons of thy *noves*;
The virgin births with which thy spouse
Made fruitful thy fair soul. *Croft.*

NUL

NO'WHERE, *adv.* [*no* and *where*.] Not in any place.

Some men, of whom we think very reverently, have in their books and writings *nowhere* mentioned or taught that such things should be in the church. *Hooker, b. ii.*

True pleasure and perfect freedom are *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue. *Tillotson, Sermon. 28.*

NO'WISE, *n. f.* [*no* and *wise*: this is commonly spoken and written by ignorant barbarians, *noways*.] Not in any manner or degree.

A power of natural gravitation, without contact or impulse, can in *nowise* be attributed to mere matter. *Bentley.*

NOXIOUS, *adj.* [*noxius*, Latin.]

1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; mischievous; destructive; pernicious; unwholesome.

Preparation and correction, is not only by addition of other bodies, but separation of *noxious* parts from their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

Kill *noxious* creatures, where 'tis sin to save,
This only just prerogative we have. *Dryden.*

See pale Orion sheds unwholesome dews,
Ariste, the pines a *noxious* shade diffuse;
Sharp Boreas blows, and nature feels decay,
Time conquers all, and we must time obey. *Pope.*

Too frequent an appearance in places of much resort, is *noxious* to spiritual promotions. *Swift's Miscell.*

2. Guilty; criminal.

Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law, are justly punished by them to whom the execution of the law is committed. *Bramhall against Hobbs.*

NOXIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *noxious*.] Hurtfulness; infalubility.

The writers of politics have warned us of the *noxiousness* of this doctrine to all civil governments, which the christian religion is very far from disturbing. *Hammond.*

NOXIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *noxious*.] Hurtfully; perniciously.

NO'ZLE, *n. f.* [from *noze*.] The nose; the snout; the end.

It is nothing but a paucity old scone, with the *noze* broke off. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

TO NO'BBLE, *v. a.* To bruise with handy cuffs. *Amf.*

NUBIFEROUS, *adj.* [*nubifer*, Latin.] Bringing clouds. *Diët.*

TO NUBILATE, *v. a.* [*nubilo*, Latin.] To cloud. *Diët.*

NUBILE, *adj.* [*nubile*, Fr. *nubilis*, Latin.] Marriageable; fit for marriage.

The cowslip smiles, in brighter yellow drest,
Than that which veils the *nubile* virgin's breast. *Prior.*

NUCIFEROUS, *adj.* [*nucis* and *fero*, Latin.] Nutbearing. *Diët.*

NU'CLEUS, *n. f.* [Latin.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

The crusts are each in all parts nearly of the same thickness, their figure suited to the *nucleus*, and the outer surface of the stone exactly of the same form with that of the *nucleus*. *Woodward on Possils.*

NU'DATION, *n. f.* [*nudatio* nudo, Latin.] The act of making bare or naked.

NU'DITY, *n. f.* [*nudit*, Fr. *nudus*, Latin.] Naked parts.

There are no such licences permitted in poetry any more than in painting, to design and colour obscene *nudities*. *Dryd.*

NU'EL. See NEWEL.

NUGACITY, *n. f.* [*nugacis*, Latin.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

NUGATION, *n. f.* [*nugor*, Latin.] The act or practice of trifling.

The received opinion, that putrefaction is caused either by cold, or peregrine and preternatural heat, is but *nugation*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

NUGATORY, *adj.* [*nugatorius*, Latin.] Trifling; futile; insignificant.

Some great men of the last age, before the mechanical philosophy was revived, were too much addicted to this *nugatory* art: when occult quality, and sympathy and antipathy were admitted for satisfactory explications of things. *Bentley.*

NUISANCE, *n. f.* [*nuisance*, French.]

1. Something noxious or offensive.

This is the liar's lot, he is accounted a pest and a *nuisance*; a person marked out for infamy and scorn. *South's Sermon.*

A wife man who does not assist with his counsels, a rich man with his charity, and a poor man with his labour, are perfect *nuisances* in a commonwealth. *Swift's Miscell.*

2. [In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbourhood.

TO NULL, *v. a.* [*nullus*, Latin.] To annul; to annihilate; to deprive of efficacy or existence.

Thy fair enchanted cup, and warbling charms,
No more on me have power, their force is *null'd*. *Milt.*

Reason hath the power of *nulling* or governing all other operations of bodies. *Grew's Cosmol. b. ii.*

NULL, *adj.* [*nullus*, Latin.] Void; of no force; ineffectual.

With what impatience must the muse behold
The wife, by her procuring husband sold?
For tho' the law makes *null* th' adulterer's deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed. *Dryden.*

The pope's confirmation of the church lands to those who hold them by king Henry's donation, was *null* and fraudulent. *Swift's Miscell.*

NU'1.